



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

IN CHARGE OF

LAVINIA L. DOCK, R.N.

ENGLISH REGISTRATION ACT

How many times has this Department hopefully announced that the English Registration Act was on the point of passing! Well, now it has really passed. About Christmas time, Mrs. Fenwick cabled that it had finally passed through Parliament and had received the royal assent. We had hoped that details would arrive in time for this issue of the JOURNAL, but have been disappointed in this, and must wait for them a little longer.

NEWS FROM NORWAY

Two interesting communications have come from Norway. Miss Bergljot Larsson, president of the Norwegian Nurses' Association, writes to make application for Norway to enter the International Council of Nurses. She tells us that the Norwegian Association was founded in September, 1912. It has now nine hundred members, an official headquarters, a nurses' registry, and a journal. A three years' training in hospital is required and, Miss Larsson says: "We are very strict in our regulations." She adds: "Now that it is decided to join the International Council we shall feel it a long time to wait for the International Congress."

The Norwegian nurses have had to carry on a certain amount of contest to gain their desired standards of training and professional education, just as nurses in other countries have had to do but, we surmise, with very much less opposition and less friction than in other cases. They feel that they have been very successful in attaining good training conditions and they regard it as certain that they will soon be able to secure a model bill for registration by the state.

The other bit of news is that Norway is sending the superintendent and principal of the largest hospital in Christiana, the City Hospital, of seven hundred beds, to the United States for a year's visit of inspection and observation of training schools. This is Miss Aagot Larsen, and she is especially desirous of seeing good preliminary courses for probationers. Miss Larsen will probably land in New York City early in 1920; she will be glad to receive helpful advice from our nurse leaders as how best to spend her year of study in this country. The outlook for international relations is thus a little brighter, with Belgian and Norwegian nurses entering; the executive

committee, meeting at Atlanta next spring, will have the pleasant duty of listing some new members to be voted upon at the regular full Council and Convention.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN ENGLAND

Two nursing leaders who are especially earnest in developing and encouraging the general interest of nurses in Public Health work are Isabel Macdonald, secretary of the Royal British Nurses' Association and E. L. C. Eden, president of the National Union of Trained Nurses (this is not the new trade-union). The English Minister of Health is now proposing to appoint nurse inspectors to assist medical inspectors in their survey of the nation. Such nurses must have (1) full nursing training, general and children's hospitals; (2) Central Midwives' Board certificate, also subsequent practice in midwifery; (3) experience of health visiting or sanitary inspector's work, or inspection of midwives; (4) knowledge of maternity and infant welfare centers and day nurseries; (5) experience of social questions relating to maternity and child welfare work.

The United States Civil Service Commission will hold, in the near future, a competitive examination for special instructor in occupational therapy. Applicants should write to the Commission, at Washington, D. C., asking for form 2118. An examination for field supervisor of reconstruction aides will be held on February 24.

A baby-saving week was observed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in November last. The local Council of Women took the responsibility of holding the week's conference with an exhibit, and had the hearty coöperation of the Victorian Order, The St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Graduate Nurses, the Welfare Bureau, the Dispensary, Halifax Infants Home and others, and last, but far from least, the Massachusetts-Halifax Health Commission, without whose aid not nearly so much could have been accomplished. The Mayor and City Council, the Premier of the Province and Lieutenant-Governor Grant all gave the project sympathetic support. There were three sessions daily; the first, beginning at 10 o'clock, was mainly for school children, who came in two detachments under the supervision of their teachers, enjoyed the film pictures, the Exhibit itself, and listened to an interesting talk. The Baby Contest, which was not a baby show, appealed to a very great many mothers and the number of babies brought for examination increased daily. In fact, the last session saw more babies presented for the tests than on any previous day. The value of this one feature alone can scarcely be over-estimated, for mothers learned there how to bring their babies up to standard and the doctors and nurses engaged in the examination also learned what help it lay in their power to give.